In the quinquennium 1901-1905		from	10-5 millions to 11-4 millions.
12	1906-1910	„	11-4 „ 12-4
13-4	1911-1915	„	12-4
14-1	1916-1920	„	13-4
14-9	1921-1925	„	14-1
In the years 1931-1933	1926-1930	„	15-6 „

In the first fifteen years of the century the yearly increase amounted to about 200,000, in the years 1916-1920 (partly owing to losses caused by the War) it sank to 140,000, in 1921-1925 it rose again to 160,000, and in the years 1926-1930 dropped once more to only 140,000.

In the five countries which have the greatest number of Jews and which comprise 75 per cent of world-Jewry, there was with the Jews—

	Number of Births	Number of Deaths	Natural Increase (+ or Decrease (-
In Poland, 1929	59,539	30,638	+ 28,901
„ Roumania, 1928	14.232	9.402	+ 4.830
„ Soviet Russia,	57.786	21.868	+ 35.918
„ Hungary, 1929	5.730	6.519	-789
„ the United States,[1]	77,000	34,000	+ 43,000
Together			+ 111,860

As the remaining countries include Central and Western Europe, where the natural increase among the Jews is small or where there is even a decrease, and as in recent years the natural increase of the Jews in all countries has further diminished, it probably amounts at present (1933) to about 125,000 a year. "

(b) *Prospect of Increase in the Future*

As shown in Table XII, in almost every country the natural

increase is now smaller with the Jews than with the non-

[1] Estimate based on the data of the Bureau of Jewish Social Besearch of "S&w York in the *Jewish Communal Swrvey of Greater New York* (New York, 1928).